Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1766.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR SALE,

A House and 12 elegant Building Lots in Germantown.

ON Monday the 14th instant at 3o'clock P. M. will be sold by public auction on the premises.

The first House in the village of Germantown situated on the right hand side of the Road leading from Philadelphia. Also 12 building lots adjoining the same, each containing 50 feet on front on the Germantown road, and extending 400 feet on depth.

N. B. A plan of the above lots may be seen previous to the day of sale by applying to

FOOTMAN & Co. *Auctioneers*

May 7.

Taken up on the 5th instant,

Two Strayed Horses, the one a black with a Speck in one of his eyes, the other a bright bay both of them long manes and tails. It is supposed they were caught trespassing on some other place, as they had both of them long bushes fastened to their tails, and were much spent with running when they were taken up. Whoever has lost them is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Enquire at No. 88 Spruce-street.

may 7. dtf

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 7th of April, a Negro Man, named *Glasgow*, perhaps he may pass by the name of *Glasgow Lee*, or may change his name; he is about thirty one years of age, nearly six feet high, has a scar in the upper part of his under lip, a small part being bitten out between the middle and the corner of his mouth (I believe on the right side), his left hand has been very sore, and was so at the time he ran away, by being burnt some time past: he is a stout, strong fellow, and has been employed at a saw mill a few years: he went away in company with a negro woman of Mr. Joshua Lingoe, of this county. It is supposed they are gone into Delaware State. Any person that secures said Negro Man in any gaol, that the subscriber shall get him again, shall receive the above reward. *ESME BAYLY.*

State of Maryland, Somerset County, april 10. } may 4—4w

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz —No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.

Waddington & Harwood.

march 22 §6w

LANDED THIS DAY,

From on board the ship Alexander, capt. Brown, from Jacquemel, at Wilcocks' wharf, about

80,000 wt. of fine Green Coffee

in hogsheads, barrels and bags

For Sale—apply to

John Whitesides & Co.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Claret of the first quality, in cases

april 30. §6t

Manchester Goods.

Received by the latest arrivals from Liverpool, several trunks, suitable for the present and approaching season, which will be sold very low for cash or on a short credit, viz.

7-8 and 9-8 Printed Calicoes

Fancy Waistcoating in Marsilles, &c.

Cotton and silk and cotton Hosiery, Pantaloons, &c.

A variety of (English) Umbrellas

Nankeens, cotton Hhkfs. Shoe binding, &c.

N. B. A case of printed Muslinets, and a trunk of Pullicat Bangalore Handkerchiefs, entitled to drawback, and very suitable for the West-Indies.

Apply No. 35 South Water and corner of Chesnut street. 4mo. 12—§1w

NEW TEA WAREHOUSE.

No. 39, South Front Street,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that she has opened a Store for the sale of all kinds of TEAS, imported in the late arrivals at Boston and Philadelphia, (as under) and which she is determined to sell on reasonable terms. It will be her constant endeavour to give satisfaction to those who please to favor her with their custom. Country stores will find it their advantage to deal with her, as she can at a moment's notice assort them any quantity wanted, and will allow a reasonable credit on approved notes.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, and Bohea—Also, Coffee and Loaf Sugar for sale.

Sarah Eaton.

april 12 s&th 6w

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of PAXSON & RICHARDSON, was dissolved on the sixth of the third month last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted thereto are earnestly requested to make payment; and those that have any demands against the same, are desired to present their accounts for settlement to either of the subscribers.

Isaac Paxson,
Nathaniel Richardson.

Philadelphia, 4th mo. 3d, 1798.

ISAAC PAXSON,

Continues to carry on the business at the usual place, No. 10, South Third street, where he has on hand a large assortment of Ironmongery, Saddlery, Cutlery and Brass Wares, which he will sell wholesale or retail, on low terms, for cash or the usual credit. He expects to receive by the first vessels from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, a large addition to his present assortment; and will execute with punctuality and care any orders from the former customers, and his friends in general. 2aw4w

A Country Seat.

TO BE LET for the summer season or by the year, the greater part of a large House, in a high, healthy situation, above the eight mile stone, on the Germantown road (occupied only by a newly married couple)—with stabling and convenience for keeping a carriage. For further particulars, enquire of CASPAR W. HAINES, in Germantown, or the subscriber, on the premises.

HEZEKIAH HUNTSMAN.

may 1. 2aw3w

Military Colours.

At C. GULLAGER's

Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,

No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chesnut street, opposite the Friends' Meeting.

PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.

FLAGS and DRUMS

Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artist master of his profession.

Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

Military Colours,

PAINTED ON SILK—BY

GEORGE RUTTER & Co.

Portrait and Ornamental Painters,

IN a stile which will endure the hardships of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in this city.

FLAGS AND DRUMS

Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate terms.

Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.

In the Military Line,

A variety of specimen's may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.

may 3 d6w

ROBERT FIELD,

MINIATURE PAINTER,

Has removed to No. 106, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

may 2. d1w

NOTICE.

AS Wednesday the ninth instant is appointed by the President of the United States, as a day of Solemn Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, Notice is hereby given, that the Bank of Pennsylvania will be shut on that day, and that all payments which then become due at Bank, must be made on the day preceeding; the Board of Directors will meet on Tuesday the eighth instant, for the purpose of Discounting and Notes offered for discount must therefore be sent in, the Monday preceeding.

By order of the Board

JON. SMITH, Cashier.

may 3. dt8

A Premium of 100 Dollars

WILL be paid by the Bank of Pennsylvania, for such Plan of a Banking House, accompanied with sections and elevations, as may be approved of by the Directors. The building is not intended to exceed 60 feet front, or 100 feet in depth, and to be so planned as to admit of its being made fire proof. It is requested that the plans may be sent to the Cashier of the Bank, previous to the first of June next.

april 19 tuthst1Je

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in casks

White wine in half casks

Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets

Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Cases.

Thomas Murgatroyd,

No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes

Irish market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in cases. } Intitled to drawback

Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks

Rota

Pimento in bags

Two trunks of Umbrellas, and

About 4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 mw&ftf

OX BEEF.

100 Barrels } of Beef of best quality, put
50 half Barrels } up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.

WINES.

35 Pipes of Madeira Wine.
30 Pipes of Port.
30 half Casks of Sherry.
30 Casks of Lisbon.
300 Cases of French Claret, of excellent quality.
800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,
100 Barrels of Condemned, and
20 Boxes of best Durham Mustard.

FOR SALE BY

John Skyrin

FOR SALE,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

april 5 m&wtf

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

Caraccas Cocoa.

Henry Philips,

No. 112, South Fourth Street.

april 23 §

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. HARPER called for the order of the day on the bill for establishing an executive department, to be denominated *The Department of the Navy*. The house accordingly went into a committee of the whole on this bill, and rose without making any amendment in the bill; but upon the question in the house of its passing to a third reading,

Mr. GALLATIN said, he had not proposed any amendment to this bill in the committee of the whole, because what he had to say upon it, would go against the principle of the bill. He did not think it necessary to establish a Navy Department. He did not suppose our army and navy were at present so large as to require two separate departments. If the business was so much increased as the persons at present employed could not do it, they might be increased. Nor did he believe with some gentlemen that such an institution would produce economy. On the contrary, he always found that the increase of offices, was the increase of expence. Some time ago, it was said that great economy would arise from appointing a Purveyor of Supplies; but he had seen, from the time of this establishment, a great and constant increase of expence in every thing which relates to supplies Not seeing the necessity of it, therefore, he should vote against it, except good reason should be given for it; for he believed, the moment a department of this kind was established, the head of it would wish to make it of as great importance as possible by endeavours to extend the object of his superintendance. He called for the yeas and nays upon the question, which were agreed to be taken.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS did not feel disposed to vote for this bill. It appeared to him that the Secretary of War, with officers under him, would be sufficient for the management of our naval concerns also. It was some time after the constitution was framed, before the War Department was established. Whenever an office was established, something was always found for it to do. Soon after the War Department was established, we had an Indian war, and after that Indian war ceased, another establishment was made under the name of the Accountant's Office. If the business was increased, new clerks might be employed, but he should be against any new department. If we were engaged in hostilities, and our naval power, of course increased, such an establishment might be necessary; but at present he did not think it necessary, nor did he think our revenue equal to the support of a navy which should require such an establishment to take care of it. If this office was to superintend the construction of vessels, persons acquainted with this business, might be employed under the Secretary of War. The present expence of the War Department was 18,250 dollars a year, and though there would not be much to do in this new office, he supposed the expence would not be much less, and besides Congress would be importuned from session to session to increase our naval force. Mr. W. said he was desirous of making every defence for our country, yet he wished to keep down our expences as much as possible; if circumstances called for going farther into the business of the navy, he should not object to it.

Mr. SEWALL said, when the house was considering any subject relative to the encrease of the navy, complaints were made of the enormous expences, and of the little responsibility which attends the business, and when it has been said that the greatness of the expence might have arisen from a want of knowledge in the persons who had the care of the business, it was said that defect ought to be remedied. This department is intended to do that, and by the expence of a few hundreds of dollars, he had no doubt thousands would be saved. When talking about vessels, it was complained that too great an expence was incurred on this object; now it is said there is no object for the proposed officer to attend to; but the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Williams) was afraid if this office was established, it would be the means of increasing the navy. This certainly could not be done contrary to the will of Congress.

He thought there were obvious reasons for the establishment of this department. It was well known that an officer might be well acquainted with the business of the army, without knowing any thing about a navy, and a man employed at the head of such a department, ought to have some knowledge of the business committed to his care. Mr. S. said, however well the present Secretary of War might be acquainted with army concerns, he believed he was not conversant with naval matters. In consequence of this, he had a number of agents employed under him. Indeed the War Department had so much business on its hands, as not to be able to pay a sufficient attention to our naval establishment. He therefore believed it was necessary to make this new establishment, especially as the Naval Department was likely to be considerably augmented.

Mr. S. SMITH believed, after all the struggles which had been made on this subject, it would at length be found necessary for the United States seriously to turn their attention to the establishment of an efficint naval force, and the sooner gentlemen could bring their minds to this, the better it would be for the general good. If this proposition had been brought forward at the commencement of the session, he should have thought it unnecessary; but from the increase which had been made during this session, he thought the establishment proper. 950,000 dollars had been appropriated for providing 12 vessels, a number of gallies were also contemplated, a ship of war or schooner, it appears has been built on the lakes, and some gallies on the rivers. These, with the frigates and cutters, form an establishment which will require a naval man to superintend it. An expenditure of two millions of dollars, he supposed, would be authorized this session; and a man knowing something of naval architecture, will be able to save more in the course of this year to the United States, than will pay ten years of the expences of this office. A merchant going into the building of vessels, without a knowledge of the business, will find the truth of this fact. The great expenditure attending the building of the frigates, he supposed, had been chiefly owing to the want of such an establishment as the present. The gentleman from New-York had stated the expence of the War Department at 18,250 dollars; but one half of that expence was incurred in the office of the Accountant of the War Department, and as there would be no need of a new Accountant, the expence could not be doubled. The duties of the War Department are greatly increased, and might be further increased during the present session; and an expenditure of the kind proposed might save the throwing away of thousands of dollars.

Mr. MACON said the arguments in favour of this bill were derived from a want of knowledge of naval affairs in the War Department. He thought that might be supplied without the establishment of a new department; but he believed the building of the frigates had mostly been carried on under the direction of the captains who were to have the command of them. More clerks had been added to the War Department, in consideration of the business which the navy had occasioned. He believed the more officers were appointed, the more money would be expended.

Mr. OTIS said, the gentleman from New-York had opposed this bill on different ground from the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He did not make any reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, because he expected opposition from him and some others, to every measure which had the defence of the country for their object; and as the session was drawing to a close, he thought it best to have as little debate as possible, and that the sooner the question was taken, the better; but when he heard a gentleman rise in opposition to it, upon whose support he calculated, he was apprehensive lest it might have an effect upon other persons on whose support he also relied. The gentleman from New-York seemed to apprehend some new and heavy expence was to be incurred, and that some greater caution was now necessary than heretofore. What saving, then, does he mean to make by opposing the establishment of this office? Since he supposes the same clerks will be sufficient, it will only be the salary of the chief officer, which Mr. O. supposed would be 3,500 dollars; a greater saving than which would be made by such a person in every ship built or purchased. Taking the expence of our naval establishment at one million dollars a year, it would only be an expence of one third per cent. which every one must allow was a mere trifle to have the money of the public well expended. The services of the War and Naval Departments were, he said, perfectly distinct. The duties of the War Department became every day more arduous, and, whatever gentlemen may think, they must become more so. This opposition coming from a friend, he could not suppose it arose from a bad motive, but merely from a narrow conception of what is conceived to be the agricultural interest. Agriculture and commerce, said Mr. O. are twin sisters, and cannot live separate from each other; they must live together, or expire at the same moment. It was the duty of gentlemen representing agriculturists thus to speak to their constituents. It was an axiom realized by every politician in the world. The fact was, that every thing spent upon the Naval Department was so much saved, in which the agricultural part of the country partake very largely.

Mr. O. said, it was necessary even for the sake of appearances, to establish an office of this kind. We ought not only to prepare measures of defence by sea and land, but in doing this, we ought to do it in conformity to the opinion of the European world. He thought 5,000 dollars a year would be well expended in purchasing the good opinion of the European Nations in this respect, and particularly of France. Though our state was at present that of an infant, it would in time become that of an Hercules.

Even if the present storm should blow over, and our Naval power should not be wanted, and the theory of the gentleman from New-York should overcome his theory, the establishment of this office could at any time be suppressed, and the money expended in it would be more than saved, by the additional information and care employed in our Naval concerns, as it was a thing impossible for one man to undertake the business of the War and Navy Departments. As well might a Merchant be set to do the business of a Lawyer; a Lawyer that of a Physician; a Carpenter that of a Bricklayer, or a Bricklayer that of a Carpenter. He hoped, therefore, as he had heretofore had the pleasure of voting with the gentleman from New-York, he should also have it on this occasion, whilst gentlemen who believe that no danger threatens us, and who are disinclined to take measures of defence, may call the yeas and nays, and find themselves in a minority as usual.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE never remembered to have heard such language as had fallen from the gentleman last up. He laments, said Mr. C. that a gentleman who usually voted with him should dare to think for himself. Are gentlemen's opinions and language thus to be circumscribed? [Mr. O. explained]. Mr. C. continued, the gentleman was willing that all questions should now be taken without debate. Does this mean, said he, that there are majority of members in this house who must always be in the right, and a minority always in the wrong? If this be the case, they had better dismiss the minority, and do the business themselves. Were not gentlemen any longer to express their difference of opinion? Would this be the way to keep the government together, or to preserve harmony in the country? If this were to be the situation of things, he should regret it with tears in his eyes. He had himself no mathematical certainty that any opinion, of his was right; nor did he think the gentleman from Massachusetts ought to expect men to bow to his. Such an assumption led to mischief of a serious kind. What! to say we have a majority, and therefore we will have no debate. [The Speaker said no such expression had been made use of: if it had he should have checked it.] Had it not been for an expression of this kind, he should not have risen on this question. He wished to hear every man deliver his opinion freely. Mr. C. did not believe the bill to be a proper one, and he should therefore vote against it.

Mr. M'DOWELL said, he should be opposed to the bill, if he had no other objection to it than that it went to countenance the idea, according to the gentleman from Maryland and Massachusetts, that this country must go into the establishment of a large Naval Power. The great saving to be derived from this office, he understood to be from savings in the building of vessels, but as the twelve vessels which were lately voted, are proposed to be purchased ready built, he supposed this reason did not apply at present. If there was no intention, therefore (which he trusted there was not) of carrying our Naval Establishment to any considerable extent, he could see no occasion for the creation of this office. For if this Secretary of the Navy was appointed, he would also be obliged to rely upon others, in a great degree, for information.

But the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Otis) says the establishment of this Department will operate as a defence to the country, by favourably impressing the minds of Foreign countries with our force, and he lamented the loss of the vote of one of his friends, and reflected upon all those who differed from him in opinion as being unfriendly to himself and the country. He could not discover how the passing of this bill would defend the country. If sound or declamation, could alarm France or subdue her armies, the gentleman might have some share of credit for his services; but he supposed other means would be necessary, if an attack was made. But how could that gentleman think of charging others in the manner he had done? Is there a man, said he, who votes in opposition to him, who is actuated by the motives with which he has charged them? No man really believes it. But because members do not chuse to go all lengths with him to involve the country in a war which may go the destruction of the liberties of it, they are thus calumniated. They are willing to go all reasonable lengths; and if there were any attack made upon this country, he believed they would be much more ready to meet the enemy than that gentleman. Indeed, many of those members whom he abused, had been the means of raising the Constitution and Government under which he has the liberty to legislate. Such reflections could have no effect upon those against whom they were made, where their characters were known: they were meant to produce effect in other parts. He thought enough of this calumny had heretofore passed, without again introducing it. It would not lessen the credit of the house, if no more was heard of it in future.

Mr. HARPER said, the naval defence which this house thought necessary for the service of the country having been voted, he could not agree with those gentlemen who consider this as a question of defence. He thought it a question of economy, and in this view, he should reply to some observations which had been made upon it.

He believed our Naval defence would be much more efficaciously and speedily provided by means of the proposed establishment, than if the bill was rejected. So far, indeed, it is question of defence, but only collaterally so. The point of view in which this bill should be considered, is simply this, will it not effect with more speed and economy the marine defence now existing, as well as that contemplated? He himself had no doubt as to the fact. Indeed, he would ask the gentleman from N. Carolina, whether, if he were about to erect a Distillery on his place, he would employ his overseer to do it, who, though he might understand the business of his farm very well, knew nothing of building. He certainly would not; and if this would be bad policy in an individual, it would be equally so in a nation. Besides the expence would be so trifling as only to amount (as had been stated) to one third per cent, though traders were in the habit of paying 5 per cent. to have their business done.

But it was said, that if an office of this kind was established, it would soon create business. But the business is already created. We have, said he, already a marine of fifteen ships of war. This, he knew, was comparatively a small force, but in the establishment of which we shall yet expend two millions of dollars, and the support of which will amount at least to 7 or 800,000 dollars annually. When the War Department was first established, the object of its care was not, he believed, of equal magnitude.

These two departments, Mr. H. said, had no connection with each other. No nation was without two such departments, and our own experience had shewn the want of a Naval Department. Therefore economy, the practice of individuals, the common practice of other nations, and our own experience concur in support of this bill.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS was ready to acknowledge he did not believe it could ever be the interest of this country to go into the establishment of a large naval power, and therefore he should not be in favour of the present bill on that ground. Nor did he think there was any good reason for dividing the military and naval business, except there was more than could be attended to by the present establishment. But it was said the business was of a different nature, and therefore it ought to be in separate departments, as one man cannot be supposed to understand both concerns. That objection would apply to any of the other departments, and whenever this rule of dividing business shall be adopted, we shall get men of inferior talents to do it. When the government was established, it was thought that a War Department would be equal to the military and naval concerns of this country. But it was said a navy was not then thought of; it was however doubtless thought of when the frigates were ordered to be built, and it was not then gone into. It was however said, that much money had been lost, for want of an officer of this kind. This was mere assertion, and it was by no means clear that the business would be done better with such an officer than without him.

But it was said it was necessary to go into this measure for the sake of appearances. To whom are these appearances to be made? Not to our own people, but to European nations. The gentleman from Massachusetts says we ought to adopt their opinion upon this subject. He viewed a policy of this kind the most fatal of any other to this country. He believed that the less we had to do with European politics, and their mode of administration, the better. The only object in view with that House ought to be the interest of their own country. What, said he, is the situation of those countries which have gone into the establishment of large navies? They are involved in debt which they never can, and never will pay.

Mr. W. said, when he considered that almost every day some new construction was either given to the constitution, or some mode of administering the government altered; when they were told, that though such a thing had been understood so and so for two or three years, it would bear a different construction, and now, when he saw they were about to add

a grand department to our government, not contemplated by the constitution, he owned he was alarmed. Whenever he saw the business of the navy so extensive, as to require a separate department, he should vote for it; but he thought it would not be wise to go on to the establishment of new departments, before there was business for them to do; because, whenever such a department was constituted, he had no doubt business would be found for it to do, as the officer at the head of it would be continually drawing out, and laying before Congress plans for its increase.

As to what had been said about the line of conduct adopted by gentlemen in this House, he should say nothing of it. He thought too much had already been said on that subject, and he believed it would be best to suffer such reflections to refute themselves.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS said, the only point in dispute was, whether a separate office should be established for the business of the navy, or whether it should be put under the care of a Superintendant in the War Department. He wished the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Otis) had spared his observations, until he had heard those of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith). It had appeared to him that a Superintendant in the War Department would have been sufficient, and he yet thought so. He did not think the business of the navy was so great as to require a separate establishment. There was more business in the War Department in 1794 than at present, and nothing was then heard of a new department. He should not have opposed this measure if he had not been convinced that every measure taken to increase the navy beyond its present establishment, would have a bad effect on this country. It had been proposed last Winter to purchase all the live-oak timber in the Southern States; afterwards a proposition was brought forward for the establishment of Naval Yards. Those measures had been defeated, and they were now called upon to establish a new department for this favourite object. He was not willing to do it. The gentleman from Massachusetts said there would only be a difference betwixt making a new office and continuing to do the business in the War Department, of the salary of the chief officer; but if he looked at the second clause of the bill, he would find himself mistaken, as there was in that provision for a principal clerk, and such other clerks as he shall judge necessary. So that he may have a clerk for every port in the Union, if he pleases. If he represented, as the gentleman from Massachusetts does, a commercial interest, he might be as favorable to a navy as him; but as that was not the case, he was opposed to it. He gave his approbation to such appropriations as he thought necessary; and if, in this instance, he differed in opinion from the gentleman from Massachusetts, he should stand excused. He believed with that gentleman, that the commercial and agricultural interests were closely connected; they differed only as to the extent to which it was proper to carry our naval defence. He did not wish, however, at present, to reject the bill. He believed it might be amended, and he had no objection to the question being postponed for that purpose.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said, he was almost tempted to smile at the arrogant pretensions of some gentlemen in this House, in their treatment of others, at least their equals on this floor, whatever they might be out of doors, being equally with them Representatives of the People. They were told by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Otis) that opposition was expected, was looked for from certain gentlemen; that no argument was necessary on the occasion, because those members who were opposed to all measures of defence, would oppose this measure also; but that those who had originated the measure would carry it into effect. This simple declaration of a strength of party was also attended with a very handsome rebuke of one of his colleagues (Mr. J. Williams) for having dared to doubt the propriety of the measure before the committee. He was happy to find this rebuke had produced its effect, and that though his colleague was at first very decidedly against the bill, he was now disposed to doubt; and the effect of another rebuke, he supposed, would obtain his vote in favour of the new establishment. For his own part, neither the rebuke, nor the preliminary observations with which it was accompanied, had produced any effect upon him. He did very much doubt the propriety of the measure; for although there was a great deal of business in the war office, and the same person could not be supposed to be acquainted with military and naval affairs, if a ship builder was to have the appointment, he could not think such a person fit to be one of the great council of the nation; and it must be recollected that the person who holds this office will become one of the counsellors of the President on all great concerns.

But if the idea was adopted, that no person in the government was to have business under his direction which he does not perfectly understand, this division must not stop here. Could it be said that the Secretary of War had a perfect knowledge of every thing under his direction, except what related to the navy? Certainly not. To be so, he must not only be a perfect engineer, but be acquainted with the construction of arms. To carry this idea to its full extent, it would not only be necessary to have separate departments, but also a great variety of subdivisions; they must have, he supposed, commissioners of gun barrels and of ramrods.

But it was said, that the establishment of of this new office would be the means of saving money, and the excess of expenditure on the frigates was pointed at as a proof of the want of an officer of this kind; but he believed if other business was looked at which had been immediately under the direction of the Secretary of War—the frigate for the Dey of Algiers for instance—it would be found to have been well and speedily done, which was a proof that the Secretary of War could attend to that business.

It was said that this establishment was necessary, in order to give an appearance of defence to Europe, as if the establishment of a Department of the Navy was to have the effect to do away all our past and to prevent future injuries. But our appearance to Europe was not all; the example of European countries was mentioned. All were said to have a Marine Department. The practice of Europe, Mr. L. said, had proved itself to be a bad one, as the Navies of those countries, had proved the ruin of them.

Mr. L. would make no reply to the insinuations, thrown out against gentlemen, which represented them as being opposed to every measure of defence, as not a question came before the house in which the same unfounded charge had not been repeated; and he supposed by and by, that a new Post Office could not be proposed, or the most trifling business done, without a repetition of those charges.

The Yeas and Nays were taken upon this bill going to its third read ing, as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen,	Messrs. Machir,
Bartlett,	Matthews,
Bayard,	Morgan,
Champlin,	Morris,
Chapman,	Otis,
Cochran,	J. Parker,
Coit,	Pinckney,
Craik,	Reed,
Danna,	Rutledge,
Dennis,	Schureman,
Dent,	Sewall,
Evans,	Shepard,
A. Foster,	Sinnickson,
D. Foster,	Skinner,
J. Freeman,	N. Smith,
Glen,	S. Smith,
Goodrich,	Sprague,
Griswold,	Thatcher,
Grove,	Thomson,
Harper,	Thomas,
Hindman,	Tillinghast,
Hosmer,	Van Alen,
Imlay,	Wadsworth,
Lyman,	47.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin,	Messrs. Jones,
Bard,	Livingston,
Benton,	Locke,
Blount,	Lyon,
Brent,	Macon,
Bryan,	M'Clenachan
Bullock,	M'Dowell,
T. Claiborne,	Milledge,
W. Claiborne	New,
Clay,	W. Smith,
Davis,	Sprigg,
Dawson,	Sumter,
Elmondorf,	Stanford,
Findley,	A. Trigg,
Fowler,	J. Trigg,
Gallatin,	Van Cortlandt
Gillespie,	Varnum,
Harrison,	Venable,
Hosmer,	J. Williams,
Heister,	R. Williams,
Holmes,	41.

On motion of Mr. HARPER, the house then took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill respecting the compensation of Clerks.

Mr. HARPER stated the effect of these amendments to be, to give to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of that house, an addition of 250 dollars each to their present salaries. He recommended an agreement to these amendments as reasonable, as the salaries of these officers were fixed at the same time at which the salaries of the Clerks and nferior officers were fixed, which had been advanced.

Mr. GALLATIN enquired what the present salaries of these officers were. It was answered 1500 dollars a year, and two dollars a day during the session of Congress. Mr. G. tho't this sufficient, and that since their salaries had not been increased at a time when living was much dearer than it is at present, or likely to be, he could not consent to the proposed advance.

The question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and negatived 36 to 28.

The following, being part of the proceedings of Monday, April 23, were accidently omitted in their proper course.

On motion of Mr. J. WILLIAMS, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia of the United States. Very soon fter the committee was formed,

Mr. OTIS wished the committee to rise, in order to move in the house, a postponement of the consideration of this bill till the next session of Congress. He was convinced that the principle in the bill which went to divide the militia into a select and reserved corps, was a good one; but he did not think this was a proper moment to make the new arrangement. The bill contained, he said, a great variety of detail, which would consume considerable time to discuss, and after all, he did not believe it would be got through this session. It was probable, he said, that a provisional army, or some other arrangement, would be necessary for the present, in order to prepare for any attack that may be made upon us; and he thought it would be very wrong to disorganize the present system of militia at this time, since he saw no good effect that could be immediately produced by the change.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Skinner, Varnum, and T. Claiborne; and opposed by Messrs. Shepard, S. Smith, R. Williams, Nicholas, M'Dowell, and Macon. It was negatived 38 to 37.

The consideration of the bill was then resumed and some progress made on it, when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Thursday, April 26.

MR. D. FOSTER, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Alexander Power, attorney in fact for Edward Bryan, and others, soldiers in the Pennsylvania line, which was concurred in.

The bill for establishing an executive department, to be denominated the department of the navy, was read the third time, and passed, 42 to 27.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill appropriating for the military establishment for the year 1798; when the question for filling the blank in the quarter master department with 200,000 dollars again recurring,

Mr. HARPER said, it would be recollected that when the house last rose, it was for the purpose of affording time to make some discrimination in the appropriations. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) had done this, and it appeared to him correctly. Mr. H. enumerated the different items, and the sums calculated for each. The vessels on the Lakes he had no doubt would be an useful object, and ought to be provided for, but not under the quarter master department. He would introduce it as a distinct item; but he did not know under what authority the vessels on the Ohio and Mississippi were constructed, or for what purpose they were wanted. Perhaps it might have been for the lower part of the Mississippi, from the idea of a rupture in that quarter; but though this might have been the case, he was far from admitting the principle that the war department had a right to determine the propriety of such a measure. He believed, if such an expence was necessary an appropriation ought to have been made by Congress. He was therefore willing to drop this item altogether. It was stated that the construction of these vessels was commenced; he was notwithstanding willing that it should be suspended, until some enquiry was made into the business, and Congress shall pass a law to authorize the expenditure. He could not say these vessels were not necessary; but he was willing to say they should not be provided for at present. Mr. H. again objected to the expence of 34,000 dollars far the transportation of ordnance and stores from this city to Pittsburgh. As Congress had no assurances of these being wanted, he should be willing to omit this item also. He wished likewise to enquire whether ordnance could not be procured in that country, without being at so great an expence in transporting them from this city.

Mr. H. still wished the blank to be filled with 200,000 dollars. The former estimate was 188,000 dollars, but he believed it would be well to appropriate the even sum he had named, as the average of the expence of the five last years in this department (as he had already stated) had been 250,000 dollars.

Mr. SEWALL wished to know whether the gentleman from S. Carolina had had any conversation with the Secretary of War respecting the vessels constructing on the Lakes and the Ohio? He supposed it was not expected that an act should be passed to enable the President to replace vessels used as transports, when worn out. Perhaps it might be necessary to arm these transports occasionally, as they were subject to the attacks of the Indians.

Mr. HARPER said, he did not object to the vessels on the Lakes; he meant to propose a separate appropriation for them. It was to the vessels on the Ohio and Mississippi that he objected, which were not wanted for transportation.

Mr. CRAIK did not think the committee were prepared to say these vessels were not wanted. He had so full a confidence in the Secretary of War, that he was ready to vote for all the items which he had recommended. He wished, therefore, that the decision upon this question might be postponed, until further information was received on the subject.

The rising of the committee was advocated by Messrs. Craik, Dayton and Rutledge, and opposed by Messrs. Harper, S. Smith and Gallatin. The question for rising was negatived.

Mr. MACON said, he was at a loss how to vote on this subject. Whatever sum was appropriated for this department, there was always a deficiency; it was not, therefore, worth while to be very particular.

Mr. GALLATIN moved to fill the blank with 150,000 dollars, which was the sum he had proposed on a former day, since which, he said, the house had received a number of statements from the Secretary of War, in order to induce a larger appropriation. As there seemed to be a general concurrence of opinion to restrict the expences of the war department, he wished some gentleman better able to do it than himself, would compare the number of troops in service with the sums there required. Mr. G. noticed a number of items which appeared to him anaccountably extravagant, and contrasted the very great expence incurred on the north western frontier with that of the troops employed on the seaboard. M. G. also took a view of the expences under this head from the year 1789 to the present time, in order to shew that 150,000 dollars would be a sufficient appropriation.

After commenting pretty freely and at large on the estimates from the War Office, Mr. G. said, he believed there was some radical defect with respect to the connection subsisting betwixt the Accountant's Department, the Treasury and War Departments, which prevented a proper investigation of accounts. So far as relates to the Treasury Department, the accounts were always very clear, and there was no ground of complaint; but from the connection which subsists betwixt the War Department and the Accountant's Department, there seemed to be a want of responsibility.

In the details which had been laid before the house, Mr. G. said, he found items under the head of *contingencies*, which he should never have expected to have found there; one was for the pay of an Inspector of the troops and garrisons of the United States at a salary of 60 dollars a month. He could not say such an officer was not necessary; but if he was, he would say he ought to have been provided for by law. The other item was for a much larger sum, viz. for the pay of an Engineer of the fortifications of the United States at a salary of 3,000 dollars a year, which was a salary greater than that of the Secretary of War. It appears this Engineer was engaged for three years; but after he had been some time in the service, 2,000 dollars were given him over and above his pay to relinquish his contract.

After a few observations from M. DANA in favour of the Secretary of War,

Mr. SHEPARD rose and went over the different items contained in the statement read yesterday, particularly the boatmen, 13,000 dollars, the packhorsemen 5,000, the waggoners 7,000, the labourers 3,000, the armourers 6,000, the artificers 14,000, hire of expresses 6,000, and fuel 8,000 dollars.

He could not tell how so many boatmen, packhorsemen and waggoners could be employed (for it was not for boats, packhorses and waggons, but for the men alone); and what so many labourers could be employed in he could not imagine. He did not see why the soldiers could not do all the labour the army had to do themselves. When he was in the army, he was at no expence like this. And how the repairing of the arms for 3000 men could cost 6,000 dollars, he could not tell. Nor could he see how 14,000 dollars could be expended on artificers. If we were to be involved in war, it would not do to expend money in this manner. It was very easy to write down 30, 50 or 100,000 dollars for this or that, but when the taxes came to be laid, the money would not be so easily raised. Mr. S. passed over a number of articles, till he came to the fuel. He thought 8,000 dollars a year for fuel, in a country where the trees were ready to fall upon them, was a very exorbitant charge. Whilst he was in the army, it never cost him sixpence for fuel. The United States had better purchase the land upon which the timber grows at once; they would be able to get it for a much less sum. If these expences were to be incurred for 5,000 men, what, he asked, would be the expence of an army of 30,000 men? This estimate, he was sure, must be much too large; and it became Congress to be careful how they gave encouragement to such charges as these; for the country would scarcely be able to support the expence of any considerable establishment, if more economy was not used.

The question on filling the blank with 200,000 dollars was put and negatived, without a division.

Mr. CRAIK moved to fill the blank with 224,000 dollars, in order to take in an item recommended by the Secretary of War. Mr. C. thought the character of this officer had been very illiberally and very unfairly attacked by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. If this gentleman had acted improperly he might be called to account, when he would have an opportunity of speaking for himself. [The Chairman said these remarks were not in order: no such charges had been made.] Mr. C. thought the observations of the gentleman to whom he alluded, must have been so understood.

The motion of Mr. Craik not being seconded, it fell to the ground.

Mr. GALLATIN moved to fill the blank with 150,000 dollars. He said, that with respect to the integrity the Secretary of War, he did not doubt it in the least; as to his talents he had had no opportunity of forming a correct judgment of them; he was however, some judge of accounts, and he saw enough of them, to authorize the declaration which he had made, as to the improper connection of the different departments. He had spoken of facts only.

The question for filling the blank with 150,000 dollars, was put and carried, without a division.

After agreeing to several other items, amongst which was one for the vessels on the Lakes, the committee rose, the house agreed to the amendment, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. CRAIK presented a set of resolutions which had been agreed to at a public meeting at Georgetown, approbating the measures of the Executive with respect to France, and expressing the firmest reliance on the councils of the nation.

Mr. THOMAS presented an address from upwards of 4000 citizens of Philadelphia and the liberties, approbatory of the measures of the Executive (mentioned in a former paper). These resolutions and address had the usual reference.

The SPEAKER then laid before the house Mr. Pinckney's letter on the subject of the presents offered to him by the courts of Spain and Great Britain (which has already been mentioned) asking the decision of Congress whether he should be allowed to receive them or not, which, after some few observations, was referred to a select committee of three members.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

RASTADT, March 4.

The following is the answer of the French minister Treilhard and Bonnier, to the note landed them by Count Metternich, by order of the Congress, relative to the cession of the left Bank of the Rhine to the French Republic:—

"The undernamed have received the note transmitted to them by Count Metternich. and beg leave to return the following answer:—The French republic, in the beginning of the session of this Congress, has immediately and frankly declared the basis upon which peace can be concluded; It is therefore determined not to vary from it. The justice and necessity of ceding the left bank of the Rhine to the French republic has been candidly set forth in the notes heretofore transmitted by the undersigned, in which, they trust, they have also fully shewn that it will be for the mutual advantage of all parties concerned. The French republic did not expect that so much artifice would be made use of in order to delay the determination of this article. It is now insisted on to make an immediate declaration on this head.—The Ministers of the French republic, therefore demand of the congress, to declare, whether they agree to this article of not, without loss or time.

"Rastadt, 14th Ventose. 6th year of the French republic (4th March, 1798.")

March 8.

Yesterday, in the sitting of this Congress, the answer of the French minister of the 4th inst. was read, and debated. This is the 32d day's sitting of this body. It is tho't certain, that the French will have ceded to them, the whole of the left bank of the Rhine. The advantages obtained over the Swiss have much contributed to facilitate the proceedings of the congress in this business.

STOCKHOLM, March 2.

The couriers between the place and Paris are very frequent. There are also several arrived from St. Petersburgh, which give rise to many conjectures.

The elegant and precious monument in honor of the immortal LINNAEUS, is completed and publickly erected.

PARIS, March 5.

On opening the papers arrived from Rome, a small iron chest was found, which contained a number of important correspondences.

The famous Gregoire has addressed the Grand Inquisitor of Spain on the subject of the Spanish Inquisition. He recommends its annihilation.

The Commissioner of government at Calais has thus written to the minister of the Interior. "I hold it sufficiently important to give to you the information that the Citoyenne Fournier, on the 12th ult. was delivered of six living children, three boys and three girls, but which died soon after they were born."

HAGUE, March 6.

A new man of war, of 68 guns, called the Dogger Bank, was yesterday launched at Rotterdam, in the presence of a number of the representatives of the people, the French minister Delacroix, Admiral De Winter, general Soubert, &c. A grand salute was fired on the occasion, and the master builder was honored with the fraternal kiss by the French minister.

Since the month of of November last there have been built at Rotterdam, two ships of 68, and a frigate of 32 guns. In eight days a keel will be laid for another 68.

The vessels damaged in the late engagement are repairing with the greatest expedition.

FRANKFORT, March 10.

We have news of importance from Basle (Switzerland) The French and the troops of Berne and Solothurn have had three bloody battles near Niddau, Lengnau and Dornbach. Most of the families of consequence have left Berne for Luzerne. The Switzers fought couragiously, but were overcome by the French. At Lengnau, they lost 8 cannon, and had 200 prisoners made, many of whom were officers. In another battle, they lost upwards of 1000 men, and some hundreds sprang into the sea.

It has been said here that Solothurn was given into the hands of the French through treachery of the commandant.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20.

At a dinner lately given by citizens Visconti, one of the Cisalpine ambassadors gave the following toast: The six directories of the sixsister-Republics, one and indivisible, viz. the Batavian, Cisalpine, French, Helvetian. Ligurian and Roman.

ARAU, February 14.

A message from the government of Berne was the day before yesterday recived at Lusern, wherein the former claimed the assistance stipulated in former treaties from the latter canton. But the democrats of Luserne sent the following answer: As soon as you shall allow equal rights to your subjects we shall be ready to unite with you and sacrifice, our property and lives in support of the Helvetian independence. If you hesitate to do this, you need not expect any assista nce

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 30.

Besides the numerous land forces preparing against the rebel Pauvan Ogin, the Porte has ordered the whole fleet to be fitted out, and manned. 12,000 sailors ar e to be enlisted in the harbours of the Black sea, and the Islands of the Archipelago The fleet will be ready to sail the middle of March, destined, it is supposed, for the Archipelago.

PERSIA, October 26.

The disturbances which arose on account of the succession to the throne were of but short duration, and Persia again appears to enjoy the blessings of peace. Baba-Chan, nephew of the late Eunuch, whose memory is devoted to everlasting execration, met but few obstacles in ascending the throne. Supported by an army of 60,000 men, and master of immense riches, which he inherited from his uncle, he has hitherto triumphed over all his rivals: Sadi-Chan, the most formidable among them, laid down his arms, having been twice defeated, and submitted. Baba-Chan made him governor of an important province. All unite in commending Baba-Chan our new sovereign.

ROME, February 13.

General Berthier previous to his entrance into this City, published; that, as divers Proclamations were forged here under his signature, whoever should undertake to publish such again, and be convicted thereof, should instantly be shot. The two Cardinals Albani and Buschi from York got off in good time to Terracina. His Holiness the Pope is in the meantime guarded in his Palace by 500 soldiers—divers other palaces and likewise those belonging to absent Cardinals, are seal'd up with the French seal.

The French immediately after their arrival here laid the City under contribution in the sum of four millions in cash, two millions in provisions and 3,000 horses. The several Cardinals, Somnaglia, Roverella, Carraffa, Trajetto, and Carandina, as likewise the Princes Geustiniana, Gabrieli, Calano, the arch-duc Braschi, besides two Prelates were all taken as hostages, and the Fiscal Barbari was arrested, and all suspicious civil officers were sent away. The murderers of General Duphot are escaped. Our Republic will include those provinces, which were left to the Pope in the treaty of Peace at Talentino. The civil military is dismissed, and the Popish troops were all disarmed. The French have requested of the Neapolitan Court, 40,000 measures of grain and other provisions. The number of French troops which by degrees entered the City is 12,000 men Gen. Massena who will command them is hourly expected—he passed the 16th inst. thro' Bologna. Gen. Berthier is destined to the expedition against England, others say he is to go on some other important expedition.

From the Western Telegraphe,

HISTORY is a narrative of divine Providence or God's government of the world—and the Jewish history as contained in the bible is the more instructive as the finger of God is there constantly pointed out. We read other histories as men see a puppet show at a distance. But in the bible we are brought near and as it were let behind the scene and see the wires and springs by which all the motions are directed. If we read the history or attend to the transactions of any nation, we shall find that all nations, like the Jews, are under the immediate government of God; that their fate is generally according to their conduct; that righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is the reproach of any people; that when corrupted by prosperity, they forget God, he forsakes them to misfortune; and that when awakened by distress they return to him, he comforts and raises them up.

It is true he sometimes to accomplish the purposes of his providence gives prosperity to one guilty nation, merely to use it as a scourge on the sins of others. The wicked in great power spread for a while like a green bay-tree. But it is soon cut off and forgotten. It may always be distinguished, whether prosperity is given by God to any nation as a blessing or a curse, by their spirit, temper, and conduct under it. If they are humble, just, and reverential of God, we may expect their greatness will be stable. If they are insolent, oppressive and irreligious, depend upon it, they are raised not for their own benefit, but for the calamity of others; and their destruction will be sudden.

France seems now to be in this state. She is Babylon, a golden cup in the Lord's hand, that hath made all the earth drunken of her wine, therefore the nations are mad. A fire is kindled in his anger and shall burn unto the lowest Hell, and shall consume the earth with her increase, and set on fire the foundation of the mountains. For they are a nation void of counsel, neither is there any understanding in them. Their wine is the vine of Sodom and of the field of Gomorrah: their grapes are of gall, their clusters are bitter. Their wine is the poison of dragons, & the cruel venom of asps. Is not this laid up in store with me and sealed up among my treasures? To me belongeth vengeance and recompence their foot shall slide in due time. for the day of their calamity is at hand and the things that shall come upon them make haste, For the Lord shall judge his people, and repent himself for his servants; when he seeth that their power is gone, and there is none shut up or left.

After spreading calamity over the half of Europe, France comes now to disturb the peace of America. As Alexander was never satisfied while there was any power to subdue France, is never satisfied while there

is any happineſs to deſtroy. We have done her no injuſtice. we can do her no injury, we are free ourſelves, and we rejoiced in her freedom and ſhould yet cordially exult in the permanent eſtabliſhment of a conſtitutional Government, liberty, and happineſs in that nation. What but a domineering ſpirit of deſtruction could lead France to attack America! We have tried every means of conciliation. She will not liſten unleſs we ſacrifice our happineſs, our liberty, our honour, our independence to her baſe haughty paſſions.

In this ſtate what ſhould America do?—What did ſhe do when required in like manner by Britain to crouch under tyranny? After all pacific meaſures are exhauſted, let America ſet her confidence in God, and under his protection exert her means of ſelf-defence. A juſt cauſe and a fear of God gives a confidence and courage which nothing elſe can inſpire.—There is a boldneſs in virtue which ſecures ſucceſs, when its ſtrength is animated by a truſt in divine Providence and favour. A bad cauſe and a want of hope and faith make the endeavours languid and the arm nerveleſs. Conſcience makes cowards of us all

The Preſident of the United States conſcious of the juſtice of our cauſe, of the rectitude of his motives, and of the ſincerity of his endeavours for reconciliation and peace, has pioufly determined to awaken the minds of the American people to an appeal to heaven, their true reſource, their certain help in time of trouble, He has proclaimed the 9th of May a day of faſting, humiliation, and prayer. If we mean to truſt in the favour of God we muſt cultivate virtue. And piety is neceſſary to enforce virtue. Let all friends to their country now in the hour of its diſtreſs turn their hearts to God: we have a good cauſe and in him we ſhall find a true friend. Let the day be obſerved according to the proclamation. Even where there is no miniſter or regular congregation, let the people aſſemble at their ordinary places of worſhip. The quakers worſhip even in ſilence. Let ſome of the moſt intelligent deliver their ſentiments on our condition and our duties and let the others regard with an attentive ear and a ſincere heart.

[Here follows the Preſident's proclamation.]

Theſe are the ſentiments of true piety and expreſſions of the fear of GOD. Let us now turn our eyes to France: and we ſhall ſee that their Rock is not as our rock, even our enemies themſelves being judges.

"Hebert, a profeſſed atheiſt, at the inſtigation of the execrable Condorcet, ſet up the "*Journal de Veritable Pere au Chene.*"—This paper was filled with blaſphemy, and obſcenity of the groſſeſt kind, and was diſtributed with a moſt pernicious activity.

"The bleſſed effects of this *patriotic* print were not long in manifeſting themſelves.—The people, accuſtomed to ſee the religion of their anceſtors daily reviled, learned to think of it with indifference, and ſoon became ripe for the "Farce" which Cordorcet and his atheiſtical aſſociates were preparing for them.

"Gobet, the revolutionary biſhop of Paris, appeared at the bar of the Conſtituent Aſſembly with his inferior clergy, and made a formal abjuration of *chriſtianity*. He threw himſelf, he ſaid, on the mercy of the nation, for having ſo long deceived them with the abſurdities of the impoſtor *Chriſt*, and his pretended *Father*, whoſe doctrines he now abjured with deteſtation and horror; and he aſſured them, that in future he would acknowledge no other deity than *reaſon*.

Here began the ceremony ſo much admired by the Jacobin prints. Hebert kept a ſtrumpet of the name of Mormoro, the wife of a renegado Corſican. This miſerable proſtitute was fixed upon to repreſent the *Goddeſs of Reaſon*; ſhe was fantaſtically tricked out, and led at the head of a grand proceſſion, to the church of *Notre Dame*, the cathedral of Paris:—here ſhe was ſolemnly placed on a throne of turf and flowers, while Gobet, and the reſt of the revolutionary clergy, burnt incenſe on an altar, erected juſt before her.

"While this was performing, the cannon announced the inſtallation of the new Goddeſs; the enlightened people of Paris fell proſtrate at the ſignal, and paid their brutified adorations at the feet of a ſtreet walker and an adultereſs!!!"

They wrote over the entrance of their church yards, "This is the place of everlaſting ſleep." And ſo completely was it ſuppoſed that religion was deſtroyed in France that Robeſpierre thought proper to propoſe a decree that the French nation believed in a God.

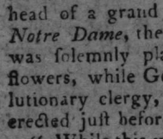
If we compare the conduct of our Preſident with that of the French government may we not well ſay that their Rock is not as our Rock, even our enemies themſelves being judges? And if we believe in a God and his Providence can we think that proſperity is given to the French but as a ſcourge to other nations; that it will laſt longer than that end is accompliſhed; or that if we put our truſt in God we need fear what they can do unto us?

"Let the well diſpoſed people of this country, reflect ſeriouſly on theſe paragraphs.

"Are they content to exchange rational liberty for anarchy, and the religion of their forefathers for atheiſm in its moſt horrid form? If ſo, they will do well to attend theſe zealots of infidelity; theſe faithful copyiſts of the *Pere du Chene*; they are the mouth pieces of the *party*; and they ſpeak to us in thunder.

"But we have better hopes: we truſt our countrymen regard their blaſphemies with abhorrence, and are well aware of the folly of confiding in the hypocritical pretenſions of thoſe men, who begin their patriotic career by requiring us to renounce our peace here, and our hopes of happineſs hereafter.

For Sale, or Charter.



THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

LAYING at Vine Street Wharf—burthen per regiſter two hundred and eighty-two tons. This veſſel has been about eighteen months off the ſtocks, and lately returned from a voyage to Holland. She is a prime ſailer, can be armed with leſs diſadvantage to her ſtowage than any veſſel in this port and may be ſea at a moderate expence. Apply to

JOHN SKYRIN,
Landenberger's Wharf.

may 5 d1w

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira, fit for immediate uſe, and at a reduced price—For ſale by JAMES YARD.

may 2 d2w

WANTED

A Good Cook—alſo a Man

Servant who underſtands Houſe work. None but of good character need apply—Enquire at this office. tf may 2

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY NEVENING, *May* 8.

☞ To-morrow being the NATIONAL FAST, the next number of this Gazette will not be publiſhed till Thurſday.

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Yeſterday, the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States was engaged in diſcuſſing the propoſitions reported by the committee of ways and means on the ſubject of a Direct Tax of Two Millions propoſed to be raiſed from lands, houſes and ſlaves. Mr D. FOSTER opened the debate by withdrawing the motion which he made on Saturday to ſtrike out the word *annually*, and propoſing in its ſtead, to add to the end of the reſolution, the following words, viz. "*to be collected for a term not exceeding years, provided that the legiſlature of the United States, ſhall be at all times at liberty to ſubſtitute ſuch other duty or tax of equal value in lieu thereof, for the diſcharge of any debt or loan contracted on the credit of the ſaid tax, as they may think proper.*" This motion produced a very long debate. It was finally negatived 46 to 35. Mr. D. FOSTER then renewed his motion, for ſtriking out the word *aunually*, which was carried, there being 60 votes for it. Mr. REED afterwards moved, to amend the ſecond reſolution, which directs the manner of laying tax, by ſtriking out the word *uniform* (viz. that the tax be uniformly laid throughout the United States on lands, houſes and ſlaves) and adding to the end of it "*and ſuch other eſtate within each particular ſtate as is taxable according to the eſtabliſhed rule of direct taxation in ſuch ſtate.*" This motion was negatived, there being only 21 votes for it. The reſolutions were then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill or bills accordingly.

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The following was the Anſwer of the Preſident of the United States to the Addreſs of the citizens of Boſton, which appeared in this paper a few days ago.

To the inhabitants and citizens of Boſton.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for the declaration of your approbation of the meaſures adopted by me relative to our foreign relations, to conciliate the French Republic, and to accommodate all exiſting differences upon terms compatible with the ſafety, the intereſt and the dignity of the United States.

Your high and elevated opinion of, and confidence in the virtue, wiſdom and patriotiſm of the national government, and fixed reſolution to ſupport, at the riſque of your lives and fortunes, ſuch meaſures as may be determined to be neceſſary to promote and ſecure the honor and happineſs of the United States, do you honor, and are perfectly in character.

It muſt however be a very unnatural and peculiar ſtate of things, to make it neceſſary or proper in you, or in any other American in your behalf, to declare to the world what the world ought to have known and acknowledged without heſitation, that you are not humiliated under a colonial ſpirit of fear, that you are not a divided people, in any point which involves the honor, ſafety and eſſential rights of your country, that you know your rights, and are determined to ſupport them.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1798.

—

Upwards of nine hundred of the Young Men of the City of New-York aſſembled on the evening of the 5th inſtant to addreſs the Preſident of the United States, declaring their unequivocal approbation of the wiſe and dignified conduct of our executive with reſpect to France, and pledging themſelves to be in readineſs *at a moment's warning*, to obey the ſummons of their country, in repelling at all hazards, the threatened diſſolution of her conſtituted authorities.

—

DESERTIONS from CONGRESS.

MR. FENNO,

As you were ſo obliging as to publiſh, ſome days ſince, ſome ſtrictures on thoſe members of Congreſs who have fled from their duty at a time of unexampled difficulty and danger, I muſt requeſt the publication of ſome further obſervations on this intereſting ſubject. Although I could not flatter myſelf that any remarks I have made or ſhall make, would either recall the fugitives to a ſenſe of ſhame & duty or prevent the deſertion of others, yet I had hoped that the perplexing and alarming ſituation of our country ripening faſt to ſome great event—the embarraſſed ſtate of public affairs, in a great meaſure unprepared for the ſerious ſtate of things that ſeems to be rapidly preſſing upon us—the indiſpenſible neceſſity for wiſdom, celerity and energy in our meaſures and proviſions, and the painful anxiety and uncertainty that agitates the public mind would have had ſome influence in holding men who have voluntarily aſſumed public reſponſibility, to the faithful diſcharge of thoſe duties and a faithful guardianſhip over that country whoſe fate reſts in their fidelity. Great God! what ſhall we ſay and think of men who will deſert ſuch high and intereſting duties and leave their country to take its chance; to ſtand or fall as it ſhall happen; to be a prey to its foes who are never caught napping, who never deſert their attack on its proſperity and ſafety, to gratify ſome trifling whim, to anſwer ſome paltry purpoſe. Such men are more unworthy of public confidence, are more deſerving public indignation than *Gallatin* or *Giles*, or the moſt inveterate foes of the government. If we are ruined, let theſe men anſwer for it to their conſciences and their country. But can they not be compelled to do their duty? Is it at their option to leave us to deſtruction or not? Why do not their conſtituents ſend them back to the ſeat of government with reproach and indignation? This muſt be done—I would have them ſent back like the criminals they are. Do they not betray their country—do they not give her up to ruin? And is this no crime—no treaſon? Ten ſenators are now abſent with very little proſpect of their returning, at leaſt as to the greater part of them.

Abſentees, May 7th, from the Senate.

One from Maſſachuſetts
Two from Vermont
One from New-York
Two from New-Jerſey
One from Pennſylvania
One from Delaware
One from Tenneſſee
One from Georgia.

☞ The Printers of the United States are requeſted to republiſh the above.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Youth of North and South Mulberry Wards, who are deſirous of forming themſelves into a Uniform Volunteer Corps are requeſted to meet on Friday evening, 11th inſt. at the Houſe of J. Hardy, Swan Tavern, North Third Street.

May 8.

COLUMBIA's CALL.

Thou God of hoſts inſpire my ſong,
Give to my ſoul etherial fire;
Teach me to ſing of peace and war:
Of peace, ſweet peace,
The Virgin's theme,
The nations wiſh,
And all good men's deſire.
Columbia, bleſs'd by peace,
Held in union's vaſt embrace,
With equal liberty and laws:
Securely are,
The rich, the poor,
The child, and ſpouſe,
In their reſpective place.
Behold her numbers, great increaſe,
Her commerce ſpread on all the ſeas;
Her cities trade, her fruitful fields;
Science riſing,
Arts improving;
Thy bleſſings theſe,
Fair liberty, and peace.
But hark! the diſtant dangers, ſure,
Her ſhips aſſail, and threat, that peace,
On the Atlantic, as they roll,
From common foes,
Plunder, and ſpoil,
On ſea, on land,
Expect; defend; make haſte.
Sons of Columbia, ariſe!
Your country calls, for war prepare;
Equip your fleet, to arms! to arms!
Protection
Give, liberty,
Your property,
Lives, and all, all that's dear.
Remember how your fathers fought,
With WASHINGTON the wiſe, and brave;
Real independence, was the prize:
Given to you,
Preſerve it pure,
In life, 'till death;
Nor yield it at the grave.
That WASHINGTON, at Vernon's mount,
Columbia's ſons, his brothers all,
His country ſtill ſurveys, and loves:
His life, with their's,
In war he holds,
As held in peace,
Devoted to their call.
Then freemen brave, mature in age;
And you, her riſing, gallant youth,
With ADAMS in the civil ſtate;
And WASHINGTON
In arms with you,
Act well your parts:
Succeſs is yours—'tis truth.
Smiling peace once more return'd,
Shall gladden every heart with eaſe:
The country wife, and village maid,
Happy to find
The men at home,
Will each, her part
Well play, to cheer, and pleaſe.
Commerce ſhall ſpread her canvaſs wide;
And tillage, with her ſweaty face,
Will give us plenty for our toil.
While public good,
And houſehold joy,
Will be the boon,
Of valor, love, and peace.

By a Senator of the United States.

May 6th, 1798.

—

At an Election held yeſterday, at the Library, for the choice of ten Directors and a Treaſurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the enſuing year, the following Gentlemen were duly elected, *to wit.*

DIRECTORS.

Joſiah Hewes	*Mordecai Lewis*
Richard Wells	*Thomas Parke*
John Kaighn	*Samuel M. Fox*
Richard Wiſtar	*Joſeph P. Norris*
James Read	*John Bleakley.*

TREASURER.

John Dorſey.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

New-York, May 7.

Barque Eliza, Geffrey	Guadaloupe	
Brig Polly, Simpſon	Jamaica	26
Sloop Cornelia, Hubbell,	do.	26
Schr True Blue, Hobby	N. Providence	9
Sloop Harry, Johnſon	do.	
Schr. Tredwell, Bartram	Barbadoes	21
Balladore, Gardner	Gibraltar	33
Hazard, Kelly	Port-au-Prince	19

—

Boſton, May 3.

This day arrived, the excellent and faſt ſailing ſhip Herald, armed with 14 guns Edward Davis, commander, in 45 days from London: ſailed in co. the 18th March from Portſmouth, with the following veſſels—

Ships Minerva, Turner, Boſton; Galen, Mackay, do; Nancy, Joy, do. Factor, Kemp, New-York; Two Friends, Gardner, do. Induſtry, Rudd, do. Belvidere, Chaſe and Carliſle, Bryden, of Baltimore; Maria, Inglis; Pacific, Kennedy; and Carolina, ——, of Charleſton; Rebecca, Carran, Norfolk; Juno, Beard, Wilmington, barque Adriana, ——, Philadelphia; brigs Helen, Patterſon, Yorktown, Pallas, Cooke, Charleſton; Orion, Rice, Portſmouth, N. H. Eliza, Benſon, Baltimore; Vine, ——, Norfolk, convoyed by his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip the St. Alban's and a ſloop of war. On the 26th were joined by the convoy from Cork, conſiſting of the ſhips Packet, Delight, Victory, Hibernia of Boſton; Severn, Cheſapeak, Swan, America, Alliance; Warren, Diſpatch of New York; Manchester, Philadelphia; Sydney, Baltimore: Little William, Norfolk; Accepted Maſon, Wiſcaſſet; Mary, Portſmonth; Eleven Sons, New-London; Revolution, Hudſon; Foxwell, Pepperelboro; Venus, Petſon. Kennebec; barques Neptune, Portſmouth; Albany, Hudſon; brigs Sally, Norfolk, Ranger, Baltimore; America, Wiſcaſſet; beſides 6 or 8 veſſels whoſe names could not be aſcertained. On the 28th, in long. 15, in a fog, loſt the convoy; March 30, was chaſed by a frigate, which brought us too, after running 15 hours to the eaſtward; it proved to be his Britannic Majeſty's frigate the Cleopatra, treated politely, and informed us that he had retaken the William Penn, of and from Philadelphia; alſo, a French privateer of 16 guns and 130 men. On the 31ſt, was chaſed by a privateer brig, who came near, but on ſeeing the guns, ſheered off.

Ship Minerva, S. D. Turner, commander from London, left the Downs the 11th: and Portſmouth the 18th with the fleet.—On the 1ſt April, the ſhip Victory, Spafford, of Boſton, bound to New-York, ſaw her heaving her cargo overboard, which conſiſted of ſlates; ſhe was immediately relieved by the Commodore, who ſent ten men to her aſſiſtance; on the 3d, in a heavy gale lat. 42, 26, long. 17, 53, wind ſouth ſaw the ſame ſhip in diſtreſs bore down to lend her aſſiſtance laid by him 6 hours; after a conſultation on board, they determined not to quit her; ſhe is ſuppoſed to have returned to Cork. March 13, the St. Albans boarded and ſent into Falmouth the American ſhip Patty, Campbell from Teneriffe, bound to Hamburg, having Spaniſh papers on board; which ſhip was boarded the day before by a French privateer and ſuffered to proceed. The fleet may be expected in all this month; and ſhould any be unfortunate enough to be captured, it cannot be attributed to want of attention on the part of capt. Pender, Commodore of the convoy.

Paſſengers in the Minerva—Meſſrs. Dickaſon, Frazer, Cunningham, Morgan, Creſey, Wright, Apthorp and Skinner.

Paſſengers in the Herald—Meſſrs. Apthorp, Hilliard, Lang, Tibbs and Wayne,

Captain Davis on coming into the harbour fired a ſalute of 14 guns.

A ſecond convoy for America was appointed to ſail the firſt week in May.

Arrived ſchooner Phenix, Gale, Rotterdam, 50 days. Left there brig Ann, Lord, of Boſton, to ſail in 5 weeks for Surrinam; brig Columbia, Coffin, of and for New York, in 5 days; brig Hannah, Swan, of and to ſail for Marblehead in a fortnight; capt. Stover, in a brig of Newburyport, to ſail next day for Dublin; ſailed in co. with a ſhip of Newburyport, bound to Dublin, and captain Stowell, in a brig bound to Philadelphia. Spoke March 19, 6 leagues N the Iſle of White, ſhip Lucia, Chapman, of Baltimore, bound to London, 27 days out, all well. April 20, lat 42, long. 54, ſpoke ſhip John, Ingraham, of Boſton, from Charleſton, bound to Copenhagen, 18 days

From LLOYD's LIST, March 3--12.

Plymouth, March 8. arrived the Jaſon Pender of New-York, bound to Hamburgh, detained by the Havick ſhop of war.

Pool, March 8, arrived Two Friends, Shepperd, Cowes.

Graveſend, March 6--12 paſſed by, the Gen. Elliot, Warren, from Jamaica, and Neptune, Stocks from St. Michaels. Arrived, Adventure, Purnell, Charleſton; Saratoga, Chriſtie, do: Minerva, French do. Apollo, Parker, Savannah.

Cork, arrived, Virginia, Davis, Virginia; Peggy, Watſon, New-York: Atlantic, Brown, New-York. Yarmouth, arrived, John ſcott, Newport. Belfaſt, arrived, Port Mary, Packwood, New-York.

The Phenix, Becker, from Bremen, for Baltimore, is carried into L'Orient.

An American veſſel laden with rice, cotton, hides, and timber, is taken by La Vigilante privateer; off Landſend and carried into Pambol. An American brig laden with oranges and Lemons, bound to Liverpool, taken by La Condnance privateer of the ſame port and carried thither alſo.

The Three Siſters, Wood, from Liverpool to Boſton, has been captured by the French, and retaken on the 1ſt inſt. by the Eliza. Smith, who gave her up to the American captain.

The Lighthorſe, Gibſon, from Baltimore to Amſterdam, has been taken by the French, retaken by the Anſon frigate, and brought into Plymouth.

The American ſhip Eliza, originally from Batavia has been taken and detained by an Engliſh armed veſſel.

Captured, the ſnow Rebecca, (Amer.) from Charleſton, bound to Goree, the naval ſtores taken out, and landed here, veſſel liberated.

Ship Preſident, (American bottom) with an Engliſh cargo, bound to Goree; taken by the enemy, and re-captured off the mouth of the Gambia; veſſel and cargo returned to the owners here, on ſalvage being paid.

Baltimore, May 5.

Laſt evening arrived the ſnow Eliza, captain Perry Benſon, from London, laſt from Falmouth which ſhe left the twenty-third of March.

The papers received from our correſpondent at London are no later than the twenty-fourth of February. One of the ſeventh of March was brought, but we were not ſo fortunate as to obtain it. Verbal information by perſons who came paſſengers, ſays, nothing of importance had lately tranſpired—The affairs of Ireland were ſettled; the people appeared ſatisfied with the government, and the threats of an invaſion were treated with contempt. The Hamburgers had paid one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling to the directory for peace.

The following gentlemen came paſſengers in the Elizn:

David Stewart, jun. James Purviance, Lloyd Buchanan. Every ſhip in the convoy was armed, except the Montezuma and Carliſle.

The Eliza ſaluted the city this morning with ſixteen guns.

Captain Benſon left Portſmouth on the 18th March, with the following American ſhips under convoy of the St. Albans, of 64 guns. On the 19th the Herald, of Boſton, ran foul of the Eliza and carried away her bowſprit, which obliged her to put into Falmouth. The fleet proceeded to Cork to join another veſſel of war, with the Liverpool, Briſtol and Iriſh ſhips.

With the veſſels from London and thoſe at Cork, it is ſuppoſed, the fleet will conſiſt of 40 ſail. The commodore intended going the ſouthern paſſage, ond to drop the ſhips along the coaſt.

Mr. Bayard and family, of New-York, are on board the Factor. Saw in the Gulf, the ſhip Ardent, Smith, of this port.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

On Saturday arrived here the ſchooner Valedore, Capt. Gardner, 33 days from Gibraltar—ſhe ſailed in company with the brig Commerce, of and for this port, under an Engliſh convoy, with one regiment of troops bound to Liſbon.

The Spaniſh fleet were ſtill St. Vincen'd.

May 3, in lat. 38, l. 70, ſpoke the Aſſiſtance and another 50, the latter having loſt her rudder head—Had in company a French prize, and a few days before had ſent in a Spaniſh prize, with conſiderable money.

The ſhip Hunter of this port, is taken and carried into Algeziras.

There were no American veſſels left at Gibraltar.

The Valledore, or Flyer, was formerly a ſpaniſh garda-coaſta, and was, ſome time in Jan. taken by an Engliſh frigate. We are told ſhe was purchaſed by a citizen of New-York, and ſent out with a cargo or prize wine.

Capt. Bell. informs, that on the night of the 21ſt ult. there was a dreadful fire in Wilmington (N. C.) which conſumed a great part of the town. The particulars are not within our reach.

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COMMUNICATION.

THE EFFUSIONS OF PATRIOTISM, at the theatre on Friday evening laſt, on the ſinging of Mr. Williamſon's SONG, exceeded all former example.

As the vile revolutionary fervor ſubſides, and men begin to recover from the frenzy of their Gallic delirium, it affords a proſpect irreſiſtibly enchanting to behold the love of our country rapidly ſpreading in every part of the Union, and a rational and honeſt patriotiſm receiving that homage ſo long and ſo diſgracefully beſtowed on a deluſive and irrational compound of anarchy, philoſophy and atheiſm.

The unbounded and reiterated ſhouts of applauſe which attended each alluſion to the godlike Waſhington, and the illuſtrious chief who now preſides, give the faireſt earneſt of that unanimity which all feel to be ſo neceſſary, and of which the conſequences cannot fail to ſurpaſs the moſt enthuſiaſtic patriotiſm!

Firm—united—let us be,
And fearleſs we may defy the combined efforts of all the revolutionary cut-throats of the earth—aye, even the whole hell of Sans-culottiſm.

—

We have a letter from Honduras of the 22d Feb. which mentions that the Charibs are in poſſeſſion of the iſland of Rattan. It was impolicy in the Engliſh government to ſend them on that iſland. His majeſty's ſhip Merlin, on entering the harbor, ſaw the Spaniſh colours flying, and was fired on by one of the forts. Wood at Honduras is eagerly bought at 15l. Log-wood is 7l. 10s, and expected to riſe 50 per cent.

BOSTON, May 3.

By the Herald and Minerva, from London, we have received papers to the 15th March, which, though many days later than before received, contain no information of great moment; they are principally filled up with liſts of the voluntary contributions of the people of England, for ſupporting ſuch meaſures of defence, as ſhall ſecure them from the threatened invaſion of their reſtleſs and ambitious neighbor. The contributions at the bank, March 10, were 1,147,309l. To theſe may be added, the free gifts of almoſt all the towns, and ſocieties in the kingdom.

—

Extract of a letter from London.

"We have effected your inſurance at 15 guineas per cent, to return 5 per cent for ſailing with convoy, and 3 per cent more for arming with the ſame. A large amount was effected on American veſſels before the appointment of a convoy was known, at 18 guineas per cent."

American Stocks, in London.

February 15th,		*March 4th,*	
Three Per Cents,	54;	Three Per Cents,	55,
Deferred, -	73,	Deferred, - -	73,
Six Per Cents, -	85,	Six Per Cents,	86
Bank Shares, -	118	Bank Shares,	120 a 121

FAYETTEVILLE April 28.

A FIRE broke out in Wilmington on Saturday night the 21ſt inſt about 12 o' clock nearly in the centre of the north-eaſt. ſquare of the town. the whole of which with many adjacent buildings, were conſumed in the courſe of three hours.

A ſtrong wind blowing from the ſouth-weſt, together with the great exertions of the inhabitants, prevented the entire deſtruction of the whole town——The court houſe ſtanding in the centre of the town, upon the preſervatoin of which depended the ſafety of all the buildings, being on fire ſeveral times.—About 50 or 60 dwelling houſes and ſtores were deſtroyed, beſides kitchens &c. &c—The loſs in buildings, &. together with merchandize, furniture &c, is eſtimated at not leſs than 140,000 dollar.—The misfortune is attributed to accident.

NOTICE.

HAVING obſerved an advertiſement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our profeſſional abilities, we have to requeſt the public not to be impoſed upon by foreign artiſts; but to decide upon the merits of each by a compariſon of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almoſt univerſally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of eſtabliſhed artiſts, with a view of deceiving the public, and engroſſing that buſineſs which their profeſſional knowledge in no wiſe entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion muſt govern, we flatter ourſelves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great ſuperiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and ſhew the neceſſity of judging for themſelves.

N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the ſelf-flattering advertiſements of Mr G.

Any perſon wiſhing a ſupply of FLAGS and DRUMS will pleaſe apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. $6w may 8.

A few Copies

Of the DISPATCHES from the American Envoys at Paris, communicated to Congreſs in the Preſident's Meſſage of the 3d inſt. may be had at this Office.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Thurſday next at 7 o'clock in the Evening at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe.

THE SLOOP

HARRIOT.

Now lying at Meſſrs. Willing & Francis's Wharf burthen 75 tons, three years old, well found and calculated for a Coaſter.

CONNELLY, & Co. Auctioneers.

may 8 dts.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, South Front-ſtreet.

HAVE FOR SALE,

50 Hogſheads Virginia Tobacco, of Fredericksburg and Falmouth Inſpections.

30 Hogſheads ditto of Richmond inſpection.

may 8. eod6t

128

58

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality

A few groce Porter Bottles, new

And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted

20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8

53 casks yellow ochre

15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each

London particular, India market } Madeira Wines

Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pipes

Old Port do. in hhds.

Empty Claret bottles

6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market

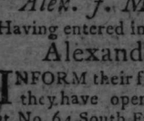
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage

Writing states, ink stands and presses

20 puncheons Jamaica rum

1 bale seaming twine

160 bundles sheathing paper



THE BRIG

AMAZON,

For Sale, or Charter.

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&s.tf

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white, 107 do. brown } Havannah Sugar

200 Hides

Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Wilhams, master.

ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,

And may take in immediately after discharged.

Apply to

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. §

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, *Master,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

Horses on Sale.

Several valuable Horses to be Sold, Which are perfectly well broke for either Ladies or Gentlemen; trials of them are allowed.

Apply to *T. SWANN*

at his Riding School Market-street, which is open every day for the purpose of teaching the art of Horsemanship, and the breaking and training of Horses.

may 4. *3t

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,

And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIGERS,

110 hhds. Coffee

46 tierces do.

100 barrels do.

100 bags do

110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar

80 barrels of do.

40 hogsheads of Molasses

4 bales of Cotton

2 hogsheads of Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn-street.

march 12. §

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR

90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—These situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

may 2. 3tawtf

Grass Lots to let.

THREE contiguous Lots of Ground, containing something more than an acre, situated in Carpenter street, between Third and Fourth street, Southwark; to rent separately or together, for the year or longer. They are in good order and generally produced hay for fifteen years past.—Upon one lot is a frame dwelling house, a garden, well of water, and hay stables. For further information, enquire at No. 12, North Third street.

april 25. codtw

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular State,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			6
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

WANTED,

APPROVED BILLS on Amsterdam—for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per guilder. Enquire of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States. § april 23.

LANDING,

From on board the ship Elizabeth, captain Paislie, from Batavia,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

400,000 wt. Java COFFEE

300 canisters SUGAR, of a superior quality

ALSO,

A quantity of SAPAN WOOD

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

april 17. §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At No. 5, Dock-street, near the Drawbridge,

China ware nankeen dining setts, tea and coffee cups and saucers

Nankeens, black sattins and tassities

Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes

China and English umbrellas,

Together with a general assortment of European Goods—among which are

Scots thread in boxes

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails

Shot—T. Crowley steel, Spanish brown and white lead

English scythes 42 to 50 inches

ALSO,

112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.

A commodious Store in Dock-street,

No. 7, to be let, three stories high, suitable for any business.

4th mo. 5th §tf

SALT PETRE.

One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre,

For Sale by the Subscribers.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Booksellers generally,

(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)

BEACON HILL,

A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:

By a Lady of Boston.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldier—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.

march 30. §

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2 §

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As published in the

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the signature of

SCIPIO,

In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as the Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*

The following Certificates of

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:

3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

80211. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour street, London, Widow, dated October 31, 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States,—and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982. 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States,—and all persons concerned therein are desired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, may 4. 6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.

Daniel Neal Lister.

may 1 *d6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

22 bales superior Madrass blue Cloths

Carolina Indigo, first quality

A few bales Baftas, Cossaes, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica and Bengal } RUM

april 20 §

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,

800 do. Ginger

30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greensburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO. 10, CHESNUT STREET,

11 Casks of Carolina Indigo,

Which will be sold on reasonable terms on a short credit.

Robert Henderson.

april 2 mw&s4w

Notice—Agreeably to charter,

Is hereby given to the members of "the corporation for the relief of poor and distressed presbyterian ministers and the poor and distressed widows and children of presbyterian ministers," that a meeting of said corporation is to be holden, on the 16th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the second presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,

Secretary of the Corporation.

April 7. tawt16m

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

BEING encouraged by a number of gentlemen in the mercantile line, to undertake the publishing of a Price Current in this city, and they having engaged to give him every assistance in their power to render it accurate and useful,

PROPOSES TO PRINT BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The Philadelphia Price Current,

And Market Day Advertiser.

To be published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, on the following conditions.

It will be printed on four pages quarto. It will contain the Prices Current (wholesale) at Philadelphia, with the duties on each article—The Prices Current at Boston, New-York, Charleston, and other parts of the United States, with the Prices Current at London, the West Indies and elsewhere as often as they can be had accurate and to be relied on. The rates of insurance—the price of stocks—course of exchange, &c. &c. Likewise a regular account of entries, inward and outward—with such marine and other intelligence as shall be thought useful and important—and the remainder of the paper will be appropriated to advertisements.

The price to subscribers within the city and liberties, to whom it will be delivered at their houses, will be Four Dollars per annum—Two dollars at the expiration of a month from its publication, and the remainder at the end of the year. Subscribers at a greater distance will have it sent them agreeable to their directions—to pay two dollars at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

The publication shall commence as soon as a sufficient number have subscribed to pay the expence of conducting it.

☞ It is from the advice and to gratify the wish of a number of mercantile gentlemen that the printer proposes publishing this Price Current in a quarto size in preference to any other. And it is proposed to embrace the Prices Current with such other matter as may be most material to send abroad in the first two pages—appropriating the other two to such matters as may be more immediately domestic, and to advertisements.

Subscriptions are received by said Humphries, at his Printing Office, No. 74, North Third-street, and Mr. Z. Poulson, jun. at his office in Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia library.

Philadelphia, April 14. stf

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well built second hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glasses and blinds in the doors, with or without harness.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouse, Arch, below Sixth street, or the subscriber in Germantown.

CASPAR W. HAINES.

april 2 *2aw3w

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, Chesnut Street,

A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Vaices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.

april 9 dtf

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Sassafras-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.